

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

LOCAL NEWS AND HOME READING.

PUBLISHED AT

BLOOMFIELD, ESSEX CO., NEW JERSEY.

BY THE

Bloomfield Publishing Company.

\$2.00 a Year, in advance. Single Copies, 5c.

THE EDITORIAL AND NEWS DEPARTMENTS ARE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BY WHOM THE EDITORS ARE SELECTED AND THE BUSINESS OF THE NEWSPAPER CONTROLLED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS OF ANY KIND, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO "THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN, P. O. BOX 240, BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY." OUR OFFICE IS OVER THE POST OFFICE.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE AUTHOR'S NAME, IN CONFIDENCE, OR FOR PUBLICATION. REJECTED OR UNAVAILABLE ARTICLES, HAVING PROPER STAMP AND ADDRESS, WILL BE RETURNED.

WHERE IT IS THE FULL INTENTION OF THE EDITORS TO ALLOW THE LARGEST LIBERTY TO CONTRIBUTORS, IT IS NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH UNLESS THEY DO NOT THEREBY ENDORSE THEIR OPINIONS OR ARE IN ANY SENSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM.

NEWS ITEMS, NOTICES AND REPORTS MUST BE SENT TO THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK, IF THEY ARE TO APPEAR IN THE CURRENT NUMBER.

TRANSIENT NOTICES, FIFTY CENTS FOR EIGHT LINES, EACH INSERTION, FOR LARGER SPACE AND PERMANENT RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

A COMMUNICATION came into the hands of one of the Editorial Board some days ago. It was written carelessly in pencil, on both sides of a small scrap of paper, and was without either address or signature. It was presented by a third party who might or might not have represented Mr. T. E. Hayes. The communication, being as it was, did not come within our rules, and could not be published. But Mr. Hayes has the same right to offer such a communication as any one else. And whenever he does so in the regular manner—if indeed this was his; for no one can assert that positively—he will receive the same fair treatment which we endeavor to accord to every person. We make this statement in view of a misrepresentation of the facts in the case.

NEWARK FOR SHOPPING.

When the later afternoon trains arrive at Newark from New York, there is a notable influx of ladies, who have been shopping and are now returning home. Aside from the number of those, and they are not a few, who now visit Newark for art or music culture, there are those who go merely to purchase various articles. We make bold to say that this tendency has been increased, since the advertisements of Newark firms have appeared in the columns of THE CITIZEN.

Such a large proportion of our gentlemen transact their business in New York City, that it is not strange to find their wives and daughters impressed with the idea that they must go all the way to the metropolis for what they need. If our stores in Bloomfield observed closely the same prices for ordinary articles, there would be less inclination to trade at a distance. But since it is as it is, Newark is plainly getting the advantage of being cheaper than Bloomfield, and nearer than New York.

Ladies shopping alone find it easier to go four miles than to go eleven. No one who watches the trains can doubt the fact. If our Bloomfield business men are alive to the situation, some of this diverting of trade may certainly be stopped. And if the Newark business men are quick to seize the opportunity, they can make a steady thing of it as against New York.

LEON ABBETT.

New Jersey's Governor seems desirous of emulating ex-Governor Ben. Butler in the matter of attempting to influence and control certain branches of legislation.

On Monday evening he astonished the two houses by sending to them a special message, relating to the refusal of a Cemetery Company in Hackensack to permit the burial of a colored man in one of its lots, and advising the Legislature to pass a bill to compel all Cemetery Companies to extend the privileges of interment to all classes without regard to "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Now, while no one is particularly anxious to be buried, it may yet be a relief to know that when the proper time comes he will not be refused a place in the chosen spot, and such a bill may be needed, and, therefore, ought to pass; but just why this special subject required the personal attention of our new chief magistrate, is difficult to understand.

We imagine that if Gov. Abbott had asked any of his Democratic friends to introduce such a measure, it would promptly have become a law without receiving the distinction of a special message.

The fact seems to be that the Governor is a natural lobbyist, and he cannot keep his hands off, even after he has been placed in the executive chair.

The desire to be seen and recognized as a potent factor is, to such men, irresistible, and no subject will be too trivial to receive his attention. When the State House took fire last week His Excellency was promptly on hand ordering the fire department to stop pouring on water, and telling them to leave him alone while he played the part of extinguisher.

He has now informed the Assembly

that he intends frequently to address them on any subject which he desires them to consider, and if the Hackensack Cemetery case is to be taken as an illustration of how the gubernatorial mind may work, we shall receive some startling suggestions. If the Governor is in need of a subject, we respectfully remind him that "the horse carriage is still in McDodd's shop."

THE WHIPPING POST REVIVED.

The Grand Jury of Essex County says that a man who "lays his hand upon a woman except in kindness," etc., ought to be thrashed. The Grand Jury says that the thrashing ought to be thoroughly done. And, finally, the Grand Jury says that it would royally well like to see it done by regular process of law.

Good for the Grand Jury! Their heads are as level as a spirit-level and a straight-edge can make them. Why shouldn't a great hulking brute of a drunken vagabond, who beats and kicks his wife, be entitled to find out how it feels himself? We should like to know whether such a crime does not put a man in the category of dogs at once, and justify his being punished like the whelp and cur that he is.

It is a pity the Grand Jury couldn't have elaborated the idea a trifle. Why not have the pillory as well as the whipping post? There is only one reason, and that is that the whipping post, once established, would be pillory enough.

There are crimes against society which deserve exact poetical justice—eye for eye and tooth for tooth. Personally, they may be forgiven by their victims in a spirit of Christian meekness—but relatively, the rights of these sufferers are transferred to society, and their vindication to the law of the land. Society it is which revenges the oppressed and which breaks every chain. And in no way can social laws mightily crush out brutality, but by shaming as well as stinging the brute.

We have expressed a truth that will bear reflection. Ordinary punishment hardens and embitters the culprit just so long as the only moral sense he has left is permitted to go unwounded. Among low criminals the only things that are feared are the sneers and the jeers of their kind. Thus the moment you touch this sensitive spot you have reached an adequate penalty, and not before. Punishment for crime should be deterrent always; and reformative if possible. Better that a man should lose hand or foot or eye, than be entirely lost and cast away.

And if it be asked whether the Grand Jury has any great basis of fact for this suggestion of theirs, we reply that they assuredly have. The experience of Delaware will be a corroboration. And it is well understood by prison disciplinarians that there is nothing an obdurate convict fears and avoids more than an old-fashioned nursery treatment with the paddle.

To be effective, such a punishment must arouse public ridicule, and social detestation against the culprit. If his back were to be cut in strips with a cat-o-nine tails or a knout, that would produce a reaction of pity for an unworthy object. But there is nothing heroic, nor even worthy of a place in a flash paper, when the big beast that blackened his wife's eye, kicked his children, and smashed the furniture, gets a few lashes, well laid on!

Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, we therefore give heart and hand to this vote! The Grand Jury of Essex County understand what Jersey justice means.

LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

Napoleon once said of one of his most successful generals that his great abilities never seemed to come into play till the men began to fall around him. He added that his lack of forethought before action put him in many straits which would have meant irrevocable rout to most men; but from which the battle-field genius invariably extricated himself to his own glory and the confusion of the enemy. This neglect to provide against the unnecessary expense of the lives of those under him, may be excusable in a general whose primary object it must always be to win the battle, and loss of life is of minor importance. But negligence on the part of a sea captain is the one unpardonable sin. All the virtues known to mankind weigh as nothing against it.

Press and people, after every disaster have much to say about the insufficient number of boats, rusty bolts which will not draw, jammed blocks, undisciplined crews, panic-stricken passengers, inefficient officers; and assign these, some or all of them, as the cause of loss of life. As well assign the bad quality of the kerosene with which the cook starts her fire as the cause of the explosion. When criminal carelessness has caused the main disaster, the minor ones are as sure to follow as the noise follows the explosion. In the first place it is no uncommon thing for one of the large steamships to carry more than a thousand people—a fifth of the inhabitants of Bloomfield. The entire deck-room would not be sufficient to store the rotilla necessary to provide for the safety of this number under all circumstances. When hundreds of miles from land, you contemplate the possibility of fire or collision, the few boats strung along the sides of the ship are, as symbols of safety, even a worse mockery than are those ancient pop-guns, called by courtesy cannon, in the Lower Bay when we contemplate the possibility of war. Even could they all be launched in safety, not a quarter of the passengers could find a place in them. But who ever heard of

such a case, when there was need of haste or the sea was high? To those acquainted with the terrific force of a great sea, the only marvel is how any boat is ever put safely into the water even when officers and crew have, light, time, the safety of their own ship, and freedom from all panic and confusion in their favor. One often stops to admire the manner in which experienced men lower a safe to the side-walk. Just imagine the sidewalk degrees with the horizon towards seventy different points of the compass each minute, and the building having a motion of its own equal in degree but independent in direction, and then what has to be accomplished in lowering a boat in a heavy sea may be appreciated. If a steamship burns or founders in mid-ocean, or goes ashore when the sea is high, the fate of a large portion of her passengers is sealed if they must depend on the appliances of the ship to save them. The officers may be brave and efficient, the crew perfect in discipline, the boats and tackle in perfect order, the passengers free from panic, every man and woman facing bravely the frightful danger; but it is of no avail. What matters it to the dead, or their despairing, grief-stricken friends, that after the fatal moment every thing was done that could be done to save life, and that a court of inquiry suspends the captain six months for carelessness before the disaster.

The moral we would draw from these terrible experiences at sea, is that laws most stringent should be passed for the punishment of officers and companies convicted of carelessness in providing against the possibility of an accident. The time to save life is before the accident, and the manner is to prevent it. With regard to that class of real accidents so tersely described in bills of lading as the "act of God," they cannot be prevented, nor can their immediate consequences of terror, confusion and death be surely provided against. The only recommendation we have to make, is that before the screw begins to turn, or the sails are set, the voyager should arrange well his affairs both towards God and man, so that, should his ship strike a rock he may drown as comfortably as possible. Those who dislike the contemplation of this state of affairs, should not travel by sea.

THE RED SUNSETS.

It is probably well known to most of our readers that two theories have been propounded by scientific men to account for the peculiar appearance of our evening sky of late. The presence in our atmosphere of meteoric dust, or the dust from the tremendous volcanic eruptions in the East. The fact that the trouble, if trouble it may be called, was in our own atmosphere was evident because the sun presented different aspects at the same time from different standpoints. The inhabitants of certain regions have seen a blue sun in the heavens, and in other places again the color was green. Of course, the medium which made the sun's transmitted light blue and green would itself appear reddish by reflected light. Hence the red sky. It seemed almost inconceivable that dust should be carried in the air from Java to Holland; but so it seems to be; for some dust from the Java volcano region has been obtained and carefully analyzed by Dutch chemists, who found it identical, in composition to that collected on the snow-fields of Holland. The dust on the snow was not of home manufacture as was evident from its nature, and the impossibility of there being any dust made where the samples were collected. Thus the matter appears to be now set at rest; and, end of the world is not yet.

COLEMAN

Business

COLLEGE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

YOUNG MEN contemplating a commercial course, and parents desiring to educate their sons or daughters for profit, should call and examine our course of study.

It costs no more to attend this institution, with its superior appointments, than it does to attend an ordinary one.

Call or write for the finest School Catalogue ever published.

Evening Classes formed every week.

COLEMAN & PALMS, Proprietors

BLACK SILKS, CASHMERES,

VELVETS, ETC.

FRAZER, CONNET & CO.,

CENTRAL

Dry Goods Store.

No. 659 Broad Street, Newark.

Special Purchases, Special Offerings.

Special Prices in

Black Silks, Black Cash-

meres, and Black Velvets.

These goods will be placed on our counters

MONDAY MORNING,

and will attract special notice during the entire week.

ALSO, Choice Novelties in PLAIN, PLAID, and

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

just received, which will be found unusually scarce and desirable, and at very popular prices.

We also ask special attention to our large line of

CLOTH and PLUSH CLOAKINGS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Cluny and Antique Lace for Curtains

or made up to order at short notice.

SPECIAL INVOICE OF EXTRA FINE

JERSEYS

in Black and Colors at Reduced Prices.

"Quick as a Wink." Rockwood, 11 Union Square, N. Y., the first to introduce the Instantaneous Process in this country, has just received from Europe the latest and important improvements

ENTERTAINMENT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

German Presbyterian Parsonage Fund,

BY THE

ARCADIAN

Dramatic Association,

IN

"ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD."

AT

Library Hall,

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1884.

TO BEGIN AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Reserved Seats - - - 50 Cents.

Music by Voss's Orchestra.

WONDERFUL!

You can select your

BUTTER

at your own homes of

A. H. OLMSTED;

Also Fresh Eggs, Cheese, Canned

Goods, etc. Families waited

upon on regular days.

P. O. Address.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

BLOOMFIELD

Savings Institution.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

January 1, 1884.

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage (first

class) \$50,550 00

United States Bonds (market value) 6,750 00

Loans on Collateral Securities 1,100 00

Interest due and accrued 1,869 01

Cash on hand and in bank 9,248 00

Safe and furniture 200 00

\$69,717 61

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors, including interest

at 4 per cent this day credited \$65,892 76

Surplus \$3,824 85

The above is a true statement of the condition

of the Bloomfield Savings Institution on

the morning of January 1, 1884.

JOSEPH K. OAKES, V.-Pres't.

THOS. C. DODD, Treas.

CHARRIER PELOURET, Auditing Committee.

WM. H. WHITE,

JAMES W. BALDWIN,

Interest is credited to depositors every six

months—on the first day of January and July

—for the three months or six months then

ending. When credited it is thenceforth

treated as principal.

The Popular Silk House.

755 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.,

McKIRGAN Bros. & Luke,

Clearing Sale of Winter Goods at

REDUCED PRICES.

The balance of our choice assortment of

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks

will be sold at specially low prices.

FRENCH BEAVER SHAWLS,

For sleighing or carriage wear.

SPECIAL—Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers

reduced to 50c. each.

Ladies' muslin underwear—Chemise and Drawers, reduced to 50c. each.

NEW GOODS,

In choice patterns, in Hamburgs and wide

Embroidered Goods.

New Lace, New Ribbons, New Ribbons,

New Invoice of the Bijou Kid Glove,

in light colors, for evening wear.

Jewelry's Kid.

CONTINUED ATTRACTIONS IN OUR SILK DEPARTMENT.

Full assortment of the best BLACK GOODS and CLOTHS.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINSINS, TOWELLINGS,

SILKINGS and SHIRTINGS in all brands.

McKIRGAN BROS. & LUKE,

755 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

THE BICYCLE

Is used for business, for pleasure, for exercise,

and for recreation, as a practical and successful

vehicle on the road, by business men, clergy-

men, physicians, lawyers, artists, and all classes

and professions.

A Bicycle or a Bicycle makes a most

acceptable gift.

ZACHARIAS & SMITH,

Oraton Hall, Newark, N. J.

ROGERS & SHERWOOD
FINE MERCANTILE PRINTING
21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET
26 & 28 PARK PLACE
New York
COR. CHURCH

The Mutual Benefit

LIFE

Insurance Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, President.

ASSETS (Market Value) \$36,355,620 00

LIABILITIES (4 percent Reserve) 33,453,714 44

SURPLUS (Massachusetts Standard) 2,901,905 56

SURPLUS (New York Standard) 5,113,815 56

Policies Absolutely Non-Forfeitable After

Second Year.

IN CASE OF LAPSE the Policy is CON-

TINUED IN FORCE as long as its value will

pay for, or, if preferred, a Paid-up Policy

for its full value is issued in exchange.

After the third year Policies are INCON-

TESTABLE, except as against intentional

fraud; AND ALL RESTRICTIONS AS TO

TRAVEL OR OCCUPATION ARE REMOVED.

CASH LOANS are made to the extent of

50 per cent. of the reserve value, where

valid assignments of the Policies can be

made as collateral security.

Losses paid immediately upon com-

pletion and approval of proofs.

NEWARK

Savings Institution.

800, 802 and 804 BROAD ST.,

COR. MECHANIC STREET.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 1st,

1884, draw interest from that date, and,

by order of the Chancellor, are invested

in bonds of this city or State or of the

United States.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

DANIEL DODD, President.

WM. D. CARTER, Treasurer.

A. BISHOP BALDWIN, Vice-Pres.

Middleton, Carman & Co.

210 FRONT STREET, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FISH, SALT.

AND

Cod Liver Oil.

FULL LINES OF

MACKEREL, CODFISH,

Herring, Whitefish, Salmon,

Bluefish, Box Herring,

etc., etc., etc.

Turk's Island Salt for packing; Ash-

ton & Deakin's Salt for dairy use; Lump

Rock Salt for horses and cattle a specialty

Best Brands of Canned Lobster

and Salmon.

KITT'S OF EXTRA

Fancy Mackerel.

FOR FAMILY USE.

E. G. LEWIS,

Manager,

Monroe Place, Bloomfield.

MASON MATERIAL YARD.

A. F. Pierson,

No. 23 Main Street, and Dodd Street, near

Prospect.

ORANGE,

DEALERS IN

Brick, Lime, Plaster,

Cement, Lath, Hair,

Flagging, Sills, Drain-Pipe, &c

ALSO

Lehigh, Lackawanna,

Scranton, Cannel and

Cumberland

COAL,

Of the Best Quality and well

Screened.

Orders given as above, or directed to P. O.

Box 80, Orange, or 45 Brick Church,

will have prompt attention.

S. D. LAUTER,